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ural color of the Hair, without staining the Skin and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HHOKMAN, CLARK & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway. A Marvelous Cure of Donna Inez Gomarez, a

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good feith.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship Ariel will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock, a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

The mails for Europe, by the steamship City of Baltimore, will close this morning at 10 o'clock.

### THE MEETING OF CONGRESS. The XXXVIth Congress re-assembles for its

econd and closing session at Washington on Monday next, and, though that session is limited by the Constitution to some ninety days in all. there is no doubt that it will prove alike stormy and eventful. That it will be more crowded with excitement and passion than fruitful in good works, it requires no prophetic vision to foretell. That strenuous efforts will be made to signalize it by a new compromise, a peace-offering of Northern convictions to Southern menaces, is already well known. That the certain secession of South Carolina from the Union, with the threatened and not improbable secession of several other Slave States, will be subjects of most general concern and attention, all know and feel. That it is in the power of the Fire-Eaters, with the outgoing Federal Administration entirely plastic to their will and an anti-Republican majority in either House, to favor the passage of an act declaring all the Federal Territories open to slaveholding appropriation and settlement, is morally certain. Still, we lack evidence that they generally desire any such triumph. South Carolina is determined to break up the Union any how, and would evidently regret to have her excuses for such action diminished. Her Representatives (not her Senators) are coming on to Washington to pocket the iberal pay allowed them for doing nothing since the last adjournment: but having secured this and the generous Mileage allowed to members, they will be seen marching grandly out of the Hall on the 18th inst., and henceforth the places that new them (as legislators) will know them n more forever-as they now think. Others will doubtless follow in their footsteps, so that we cherish a joyful hope that, by the time the new compromise is ready for passage, there will be no majority left in either House to give it the requisite sanction. Hence we cherish an abiding faith that one triumph for Human Liberty has at length been achieved in our Confederacy that the

victors will not proceed to recant and profess themselves sorry for. This ought to be a very busy and a very beneficent session. The public interests urgently call for prompt, decisive, efficient legislation. In the first place, the National Finances are in a shameful condition. The outgoing Administration met its first Congress with demands of authority to make loans and issue Treasury Notes. These demands should have been rejected. but were not. Mr. Secretary Cobb insisted, in the face of all reason, that his deficiency was but temporary, and that measures of temporary relief would suffice. 'Congress must have known better, but refused to do better. Even then, the Republicans properly insisisted that we ought to take steps to increase the revenue instead of running deeper and deeper into debt in a time of profound peace and average prosperity. The President concurred in this opinion, but his Cabinet did not. When Mr. Buchanan urged the propriety of raising the Tariff, Mr. Cobb said that the President was opposing the Admistration. Last Winter, too-the Republicans being much stronger than in the preceding Congressa bill increasing and readjusting the Duties on Imports, previously framed and submitted by Mr. Morrill of Vt., was revised and reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, passed the House triumphantly, but was beaten in the Senate, though every Republican supported it. Instead of raising more revenue, the Democratic majority there insisted on authorizing a further loan, which Mr. Cobb has, in the most bungling manner, effected. But, as this loan was required to pay off Treasury Notes falling due, the Government has derived little positive relief from it, and the Treasury is now in a most dilapidated, seedy, exhausted condition. The Secretary has postponed every possible expenditure for objects of permanent utility on the plea of inability, yet it is very doubtful that he can pay the large sums that the Members will want of him off hand in satisfaction of their claims for compensation for the recess and Mile age. We devoutly sope that ne may not be able

to pay them, that his capacity to borrow is

exhausted, and that the Members must go unpaid

till they pass (substantially) the Morrill Tariff.

There was never a better time for this than the

present, and we shall probably be long without a

better Tariff unless it is improved. Let it be

understood that there is no money for Congress

until the Custom-Houses supply it, and the pres-

ent temporary embarrassment will work a signal and permanent National good.

The Homestead bill ought also to pass at this session, even though the President is certain to veto it. The Western pioneers, still suffering from the effects of successive bad harvests. nrgently need it to save their quarter sections from the rapacious clutches of Usury and Monopoly; the tens of thousands at the East, whom our political panie has thrown, or will throw out of work, may well regard it as their Bow of Promise. True, Mr. Buchanan vetoed the halfway measure of last session; but let us have the whole-souled Republican bill now passed, and see what he will say to that. We trust no Carolinian antics will be suffered to prevent the passage of a perfect Homestead bill at this session.

We trust there will be no further resistance to the utter Abolition of the Franking Privilege. The Republicans might have done this at the last session; they are mainly responsible for its failure. It will-and ought to-damage them if they persist in having some men's letters and printed matter transported by mail at other men's expense. We trust the last document will be franked at this session. Let every one who uses the Mails pay for the service done him.

Whether any other comprehensive measure o Retrenchment and Reform can or cannot be effected at this Session, we cannot decide; but an effort should be made to reduce our Annual Expenditure. We have a very considerable debt to pay off, and should be about it; we have the Pacific Railroad to build, and ought to commence it vigorously next year. To these ends we must have more income and less outgo for current expenses. The Revenue from Customs ought to be collected at least Half a Million cheaper than it is, and may be by cutting off sinecures and reducing salaries to the lowest point at which fit men can be found to fill the places. Scores of Land Offices, no longer needed, ought to be closed up. The Army and Navy onght each to be subjected to a thorough overhauling. The Mail Service should be put on a less expensive and more efficient footing. In short, there is very much to be done; but that half of it will be actually accomplished at this Session, we can hardly hope. Wrangle and jaw, threats and criminations, are likely to be the order of the day. So let us be thankful, on the whole, that the Session cannot be other than a short one.

### ART AND SCIENCE.

There seems hardly a branch of human thought or activity that is not affected by the progress of scientific inquiry. As we get control of agencies by a knowledge of their laws, and as it is the office of science to determine what those laws are, it becomes our guide from the obscurity of blind and doubtful practice upward to an exact knowledge of principles and a corresponding increase of power.

There is a prevailing notion that science constitutes a body of knowledge by itself-peculiar, independent, not vitally related to common knowledge, and which may be pursued or passed by at the option of the student. It is supposed that, in entering upon scientific study, we leave the domain of common thought and enter a foreign province of new and rigid methods, which are almost inapplicable and worthless in the walks of common life. This is a very grave error. Science and the positive knowledge of the uncultured are not radically and essentially different; they cannot be separated in nature; one is but the expanded and perfected form of the other. The same faculties that are involved in the simplest concerns of common life are called into progres sively higher and more systematic exercise in the ascending course of science. The commonest actions of daily life involve the regular play of the mental mechanism; facts are ob served, evidence weighed, inferences drawn, and the general success which follows shows that the operations have been properly There is no true definition science that does not make it a living outgrowth of common knowledge. If we say with Herschel that "science is the knowledge of many methodically arranged and digested so as to be ob-"tainable by one," we cannot deny that all knowledge is organized, and systematic to a greater or less degree. If we regard science as such an acquaintance with the order of nature as will enable us to foretell occurrences-such a familiarity with her regularities as will enable us to see beforehand, and predict in what times, places and conditions, effects will take place-that is, prevision-still, it will be found that much of ordinary knowledge partakes of this quality. The earliest lesson of the child is that one thing follows another in invariable sequence; that water will extinguish fire, that pain will follow burning, and night succeed day; while in predicting an eclipse the astronomer only rises to a larger perception of the same immutable order of events. Science and common knowledge, then, spring from the same root, and differ only in the degree of growth. But while the uncultivated mind sees only the simple, obvious relations of objects and occurrences, it is the business of science to unfold and extend them. The child knows just as well as the philosopher that the smoke from the fire it is kindling will ascend. that the fire will consume the fuel, and presently warm the room and boil water. Further and closer attention, taking the form of observations, experiments, and reasoning, extends these perceptions; it is discovered that beat disturbs the equilibrium of the atmosphere and thus causes the smoke to rise; that an element of the air enters into chemical union with the fuel, producing combustion; that there is no real destruction of matter, but only a change of its form; that the chemical action will give rise to heat, which will be propagated by conduction through the iron, by convection through the water, and by radiation through the air. The germ of positive knowledge in the common mind, thus expanding into the recognized scientific form, evolves into still higher maturity. We have, first, certainty; then, completeness. First, the kind of phenomena which will take place; then, their amount. In its highest form, science advances to measurement. It is first qualitative, then quantitative. To pursue the illustration already taken, not only will the rarefaction of the air by heat cause the smoke to rise, but in the last stage the weight and pressure of the air, the rate of its expansion by heat, the amount of the ascensional force and much the chinney retards by friction, are precisely determined, and the ----t quantity of the upward movement, or the power of draught, is predicted. Not only that oxygen combines

with the fuel, but exactly how much will be re-

quired to consume it, what quantity of heat will

warmed, are finally foretold. Thus, thermotics, or the science of heat, only appeared with the invention of the thermometer, by which, for the first time, thermal force could be exactly measured. The laws of chemical combination followed the introduction of the balance, and alchemy passed into chemistry. The science of atmospheric phenomena followed the advent of thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, and electroscopes. Much was known of all these subjects before, but it grew into precision and assumed the scientific form by the assistance of these various measuring contri-

Science, then, is not a foreign body lately intro-

duced among the knowledges-a huge bowlder drifted and dropped among us from, nobody know where; it is the proper product of time and effort, the signal of our advancement, the very flowering and fruiting of the tree of knowledge. In the order of nature and time, the sciences are developed out of their corresponding arts. There is first dubious, labored, empirical practice, with its blind rules, waste of power, and no rational guidance; then the unfolding of scientific principles, economical short-cuts, multiplied resources, and a command of conditions. Stock-breeding for ages a crude art, is now pursued in its sciestific principles with immensely improved results. Locomotion has escaped from the bondage of a low art, and the revelation of its scientific principles has revolutionized civilization. And so in the whole circle of human activities, there is hardly an art or pursuit that has not been more or less renovated and reorganized by steady and persistent efforts to elucidate the principles by which practice should be governed. The law here indicated, and which has been very ably developed in the writings of Herbert Spencer, is universal, and springs from the orderly administration of the universe on the one hand, and the progressive nature of man on the other. We live in the midst of an organized and orderly scheme of being; there are no breaks nor blanks where law is intermitted. Whatever we do and wherever we work, the inexorable ordinances of nature are either to be obeyed or violated. The principle here stated is sufficiently discernible in the material arts and physical sciences, but it is of far wider application. Education presents itself in the same relations, as an art and a science. At first an affair of blind precepts, arbitrary rules and groping practice, it is beginning to be found that law reigns here also, and science has commenced its elucidation. This thought we propose to develop more in detail bereafter.

### THE BASIS OF SLAVERY.

There is only one ground upon which the ad vocates of the perpetuity of Negro Slavery in our Southern States do or can base the maintenance of that proposition. The most ultra among them do not pretend that, if the slaves, instead of being negroes, were white men, however ignorant or degraded, the institution would continue to exist. They support themselves and their argument entirely upon the assumed fact that the negroes are an inferior race, over whom the whites possess not merely an artificial superiority dependent upon the existing circumstances of their mutual position, but a natural superiority, which exists and ever must exist, and which at once justifies and makes necessary the relation of mastership on the one side and of servitude on the other. The negroes, we are told, are capable of nothing but of mere rude labor. The sagneity to put that labor to a productive use, the stimulus to call it forth, must come from the white man, The negroes make excellent slaves, but they are not fit to stand in the position of freemen, or to take the lead in the varied operations necessary to the existence and progress of civilized society. Governor Gist, however, to judge from his recent message to the Legislature of South Carolina, does not seem to have any very implicit faith in this view of the case. Indeed, he states some facts not very consistent with it. A practice prevails, it seems, in South Carolina on the part of slave-owners of allowing certain ingenious and capable slaves to hire out their own time-a sort of first step, as it were, toward getting rid of Slavery. These slaves, thus left to look out for themselves, not only succeed in paying to their masters a larger rate of hire than they would obtain in the ordinary way, but in addition accumulate money for themselves. It appears that slave mechanics of this class not unfrequently set up establishments of their own and even hire white men to work under them as journeymen. Governor Gist is quite unwilling to leave this matter to be regulated by the natural inferiority of the negro and the assumed superiority of the white man. He appeals to the Legislature to come to the aid of nature and to support the superiority of the white man by legal props. This state of things, he observes, should not be permitted. "There must be a distinction between the races, as marked as their different colors, and it must be distinctly and universal-'ly understood, that the white is the governing race, without an exception, and without regard to disparity of intellect, merit, or acquirements."

Governor Gist, it would thus appear, does not oase the right of the whites to be masters on superiority of intellect, merit, or acquirements. He seems tacitly to admit that the negroes may furnish, in proportion to their numbers, quite as many persons superior in these respects as the whites. To be white, is to stand, in South Carolina, in the place of intellect, merit, or acquirement. It is difficult to perceive in what respect this doctrine differs from the old feudal notions upon which the exploded systems of European nobility rested for their basis,

In like manner Mr. Meminger of Charleston, in his address to the citizens of Greenville, seems to put very little faith in the alleged natural superiority of white men. He undertakes to alarm the citizens of that district, where the white population is largely predominant, with the idea, should the slaves be emancipated, of a negro migration from the rice swamps of the sea board to that more healthy and eligible region; and with "equal rights and equal numbers," he asks, "what is to keep them from equal seats in this "Court-House, and equal places in the muster-"field and the hustings." It appears then that in Mr. Meminger's opinion, with equal numbers and "equal rights," the negroes would prove a fair match for the whites, and that any attempt to maintain the white ascendency would only lead to a war of extermination, the result of which he regards as doubtout.

The Republican candidate for Alderman from the XVIIth District is Mr. Wm. Dunning. dealer in building materials at Manhattanville, be generated, how much water boiled and space. This nomination appears to be unexceptionable. 1777.

Mr. Dunning is opposed by the notorious Henry W. Genet, who in the course of his career i the Common Council has managed to accume late enough to keep a fast horse, a fast yacht, &c. As to the relative fitness of the two candi dates there can be but one opinion.

### MEXICO.

For weeks, indeed we may say for months past, ever since the concentration of the Liberal forces for the march upon Guadalaxara, we have been without any clear or satisfactory accounts of the progress of affairs in our distracted sister Republic. The information received of the progrese and results of the Guadalaxara expedition was vague and contradictory. Now it was ru mored that the city had been taken, and again that the besiegers, in attempting to force their way into the city, had, by the explosion of a mine, been repulsed with heavy loss.

At length we have accounts which, though not very full, seem to be authentic as far as they go. It would appear that the forces under Marquez, which Miramon dispatched from Mexico to the relief of Guadalaxara, had succeeded in reaching the vicinity of that city. They were joined by the troops of the garrison under Castillo, and a great battle was fought with the besieging army under the walls of Guadalaxara. The Liberals were the conquerors, and, as consequence of their success, the city surrendered. What became of Marquez and Castillo does not appear, or whether they succeeded in saving any considerable portion of their forces.

The news of this defeat occasioned very great alarm in the City of Mexico. Miramon, who in spite of the reports that he had resigned in favor of Robles, still remains at the head of affairs, was taking the most energetic measures of defense. Among other things, he had seized upon \$900,000 in specie belonging to English bondholders, and deposited for their benefit with the English Embassy, but on account of the risks of transportation left behind at Mexico on the recent departure of the Embassy from that city. This step indicates the recklessness of disposition on the part of Miramon. However, he has the example of the Liberals to keep him in countenance in this act of spoliation. They robbed a conducta belonging to foreigners to enable them to march upon Guadalaxara, and now Miramon robs the British bondholders to enable him to defend Mexico. He has also imposed a new forced loan, and has issued a proclamation in which he frankly avows that the approaching struggle in the Valley of Mexico is likely to be decisive of the fate of the Church and the army.

The Liberals certainly seem to have now much better prospect of success than ever before. But the fate of war is doubtful, and in Mexico more so than anywhere else. We wish it were certain that the triumph of the Liberals would restore peace and quiet to their distracted country. But it remains to be seen how the various local chieftains and military leaders whom the present struggle has called into the field on the side of the Liberals will be able to agree among themselves.

One result of the triumph of the Liberals will doubtless be the confiscation of the Church property, and its transfer into the hands of individuals. This measure, should it be at length successfully carried out, will be likely to be attended, if we may judge by the example of Spain, with very beneficial results. The remarkable impulse which the industrial prosperity of Spain has lately received, and by means of which she is gradually recovering her position as a great power, seems to be largely due to the impulse given to cultivation and trade by bringing into active circulation the large amount of property formerly tied up in the hands of the Church. Should a similar result follow in Mexico, she would not be without indemnification for the sufferings and miseries through which she is still

In another column we publish a card signed by several well-known citizens, who have, at different times, been members of the City Government, and who, not having forfeited their good names thereby, are all the more worthy of being listened to. These gentlemen testify to the character and the ability of Mr. Darrow, candidate for Alderman in the Seventh District, and if any testimony can have weight this is worthy of the strongest influence.

The Times of yesterday morning, in an article in relation to candidates at the ensuing municipal election, referred to Mr. Darrow in terms calculated, whether intended to do so or not, to injure him seriously in the public mind. The real charges against him are, first, that he is a lessee of wharves and piers, and that he voted for the Yonkers Railroad bill. Of the latter we have disposed already. Mr. Darrow did not vote for the Yonkers Railroad, and only failed to vote against it because no time was given him to investigate its character. The other charge is merely an ill-natured insinuation which the writer could have only hoped would tell against him, because the public are prone to suspect anybody who has anything to do with city affairs. It is quite true that Mr. Darrow is a lessee of city wharves, a regular business, which he took from a person whose clerk he once was, and a business which, if honestly followed, is as honest as any other. He hires these premises, when let at public auction, and lets them out again at a fair percentage, for loading and unloading their ships, to merchants, among whom he is well-known as a wharfinger of industry and probity. It is certainly a strong evidence in Mr. Darrow's favor, that of the only two charges that can be brought against him, one is a falsehood, and the other ; malicious insinuation.

## THE TRIBUNE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., Nov. 28, 1860. I wish to say a few words to Republicans everywhere in regard to the circulation of THE TRIBUNG This county forms a part of the "Wilmot District," and contains a population of 31,121. The number of votes polled at the November election was 6,021. Of this number, 4,754 votes-nearly four to one-were polled for Lincoln. There are OVER ONE THOUSAND copies of THE TRIBUNE taken in this county, and these with Organization and Work, were the best means en ployed to bring about the above result. In lawely Democratic Districts, the very best missions y work which can be done, in my opinion, is to sid in increasing the circulation of The TRIBUSE.

H. Y.

-Enos Marshaff, aged 106 years, 9 months, and 9 days, died at Covert, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 23d of November. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and had always resided in this State. He was a soldier under General Gates, and was at Saratoga in

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Cabinet held a session of two-and-a-half hours to-day on the Message. The President has modified some of its features in regard to the right of secession in order to avoid a direct runture with a portion of the Cabinet, but preserving the main position. It will now be printed immediately, and distributed to the principal cities, with the departmental reports as last-year. THE RESIGNATION OF ME. COBB.

If Mr. Cobb resigns, as expected, he will place his withdrawal on the ground that Georgia requires his services in the State Convention on the 16th of January, which is to shape her future relations to the Federal Government. He urged to this course by friends, who contend that unless he takes part in that movement he will either be ignored in the future entirely or be forced into a secondary position by the prominence of others. He will endeavor to lead the secession scheme, attempting to justify his present position as contrasted with that of 1851, by assuming that a cause for separation exists.

Mrs. Cobb and family will leave for Georgia on Monday evening, but only in accordance with previous arrangements, and for domestic reasons. MESSRS. FLOYD AND THOMPSON. The President's friends maintain now that no

sufficient reason exists for the withdrawal of Messrs. Floyd and Thompson, even if Mr. Cobb should resign as anticipated, and for the reasons assigned, unless called by their States in the same manner. They will confer with their Con gressional delegations before finally deciding. THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Message will not be delivered to Congress until Tuesday.

Mr. Cobb's report is nearly ready. His great point of embarassment is in estimating the resources for the ensuing fiscal year, and the receipts of the next six months. The intelligence from commercial circles in New-York is extremely discouraging as to Spring imports, and the present political monetary and business derangements render all speculations for the future uncertain. If the remaining portion of the loan, which was extended to the 22d of December, be paid in when due, the Department can contrive to work along until relief be obtained from Congress. The pressure for redeeming Treasure notes is somewhat diminished, which affords a comparative relief, and will enable the Secretary to meet accruing obligations for several weeks. Meantime, the gates are shut down on all demands that can be postponed at discretion. MESSRS. CHESNUT AND HAMMOND.

There is no reason to suppose, notwithstanding the telegraphic announcement, from Charleston, that Messrs. Chesnut and Hammond will be in their seats. Both unconditionally resigned, and would have to be re-appointed. Mr. Hammond has sent here for his accumulated pay. The South Carolina delegation in the House

will probably attend, as they may desire to make a final flourish on the national stage before retirement into local obscurity. THE TREASURY.

The following is the weekly statement:

Receipts. \$2,517,421 91 Drafts issued. 2,256,571 19 Drafts paid. 2,675,879 13 Net balance. 1,709,143 52 This margin is only about one-third that necessary for the smooth working of the Department. In addition, there are about \$1,500,-000, subject to the call of the Secretary, but

rarely drawn upon, applicable to mint purposes.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS. Members are beginning to drop in. Mr. Douglas is expected to-morrow from the South.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860. The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Ward, stating that England and France have concluded a treaty with China. The combined forces had advanced to within twelve miles of Pekin. The Emperor of China at first refused to attach his seal, but finally vielded to the demand.

Minister Harris writes that the glowing accounts of the Japanese Embassy of their reception by the Government and citizens of the United States had reached Yeddo, occasioning great delight to the officials there.
The Customs receipts from Charleston have largely

diminished, as compared with those of last year.

About six nillions of the ten-nillion loan are paid in.

Lieut. Morton has just returned from the Chiriqui expedition, and the author of the report on the harbor defenses of New-York will be ordered to the superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct Works.

The arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Scott is daily expected.

### The President Elect. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving day, quite a number of country people were in town, and paid their respects to the President-elect. Mr. Lincoln, like the rest of Anglo-American mankind, feasted on a roast turkey, and having special cause to thank his Maker, attended The President elect feels greatly relieved by the

prospect of a peaceable solution of the Kansas troubles. Mr. Stephens's Union speech was read by Mr. Lincoln with great satisfaction. He is reported to have said that the best item of news he had received since the 6th of November was that of Mr. Stephens's election as delegate to the Georgia State Convention. George G. Fogg, Secretary of the National Republi-

can Executive Committee, was here yesterday, and had a long private interview with Mr. Lincoln. At last a New-Yorker has arrived, in the person of the

Hon, Hugh White, ex-Member of Congress from Saratoga district, who reached here this morning. White, having served simultaneously with Lincoln, was heartily received as an old acquaintance.

### Georgia Electors.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860. The Legislature chose Presidential Electors to-day with the following result: For the Breckinridge ticket, 173; for the Bell ticket, 54, and the Douglas ticket, 8. About 70 members ad not vote. The Bank bill sussed the Senate this forenoon over

the Governor's reto by 95 to 13.

#### Marine Disaster and Loss of Life. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

one brig Crocus, Capt. Herbert, of Gardiner, Maine, has arrived in thirty days from Sombrero Island. She reports having experienced terrific gales. Two seamen were killed by falling from the mast, and another died on the voyage. The captain's wife died at Sombrero.

# The Palestine Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 30, 1860. The steamship Palestine, will leave this port for Liverpool via Londonderry, at about 2:30 p. m. tomorrow. Dispatches for Europe to be forwarded by this opportunity will be received by Mr. Stoker, No. 7 Broad street, New-York, to 1:30 p. m. of the same